

LDL oxide scavenger receptors and macrophage receptor with collagenous structure (MACRO),
 but the desired proteins are not restricted thereto. In the fusion gene containing the gene
 encoding the protein constituting the virus particle and the gene encoding the desired protein, the
 two genes may be directly ligated or may be indirectly ligated through an intervening sequence
 (in this case, the gene located at the downstream region should be in-frame (i.e., the reading
 frames of the two genes are coincide) with the other gene located at the upstream region). Thus,
 the term "fusion protein" used in the specification and claims of the present application includes
 both cases wherein the desired protein is directly ligated to the virus particle-constituting protein
 and wherein the desired protein is indirectly ligated to the virus particle-constituting protein
 through an intervening region. The fusion gene containing the two genes may be first formed
 and the formed fusion gene may be inserted into the vector. Alternatively, one of the two genes
 may be first inserted into the vector and then the other gene is inserted into the vector to form the
 fusion gene in the vector. By ligating the two genes through an intervening region encoding the
 sequence Leu-Val-Gly-Arg-Pro-Ser (SEQ ID NO:14) recognized by thrombin or the sequence
 Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg (SEQ ID NO:15) recognized by Factor Xa, the desired protein may easily be
 separated from the virus particle by treating the fusion protein with thrombin or Factor Xa.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 11, with the following rewritten
 paragraph:

-- $\alpha(1,3/1,4)$ fucosyltransferase gene (GenBank Accession No. X53578, hereinafter
 referred to as "FUT3") was introduced into baculovirus for producing FUT3 protein as follows.
 The FUT3 gene was cloned from human gene (cDNA) according to a conventional method. The
 primers used in PCR for amplifying the gene were FUT3F1: tcg cat atg gat ccc ctg ggt gca gcc

Ant B2
aag (SEQ ID NO:12) containing an added *Nde* I site and FUT3R3: atg ctgag tca ggt gaa cca agc cgc tat (SEQ ID NO:13) containing an added *Xho* I site. The PCR product of FUT3 gene and the constructed pFB6A/CCR3 (see Reference Example 2 below) were treated with restriction enzymes *Nde* I and *Xho* I. These were ligated and introduced into *E. coli* cells (DH5α competent cells). The resulting cells were plated on an ampicillin-containing LB agar plate and cultured at 37°C for about 16 hours. From this plate, a single *E. coli* colony was selected and the selected *E. coli* cells were cultured in ampicillin-containing culture medium for about 16 hours under shaking. Plasmids were recovered from the grown *E. coli* cells and the inserted FUT3 gene was sequenced. As a result, the determined sequence was identical to the reported sequence of the FUT3 gene (GenBank Accession No. X53578). This plasmid containing the inserted FUT3 gene was named pFB6A/FUT3.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B3
--By the conventional method, mRNAs were extracted from human leukocytes, cDNAs were prepared therefrom, and chemokine receptor CCR3 gene (cDNA) was cloned. In this operation, the gene excluding the termination codon was amplified by PCR. The primers used for the PCR had added restriction enzyme recognition sites. That is, the used primers were CCR3F: tcgcatatgacaacctcactagatacagtt (SEQ ID NO:1) and CCR3R: tgccaattcaaacacaatagagagttccggctctg (SEQ ID NO:2). The PCR product of the CCR3 gene was treated with restriction enzymes *Nde* I and *Eco* RI. The plasmid (hereinafter referred to as "pFB6A") used in the cloning was the same as pFastBac donor plasmid (commercially available from GibcoBRL) except that the multicloning site was modified to contain *Nde* I and

Cont
B3
Eco RI restriction sites. The plasmid pFB6A was also treated with *Nde* I and *Eco* RI, and the resultant was ligated with the PCR product of the CCR3 gene treated with the restriction enzymes.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B4
--To the CCR3 gene in the constructed plasmid pFB6A/CCR3, $\alpha(1,3/1,4)$ fucosyltransferase gene, which is a glycosyltransferase, was ligated so as to obtain CCR3-FUT3 fusion protein as follows. As the FUT3 gene, the one cloned in Reference Example 1 was used. PCR was performed using a primer FUT3F: tgcgaattcatggatcccctgggtgcagcc (SEQ ID NO:3) containing an added *Eco* RI site and a primer FUT3R: tgtctcgagtcaggtgaaccaagccgctat (SEQ ID NO:4) containing an added *Xho* I site. The PCR product of the FUT3 gene and the constructed pFB6A/CCR3 plasmid were digested with restriction enzymes *Eco* RI and *Xho* I. The obtained digests were ligated by a conventional method and the resultant was introduced into *E. coli* cells (DH5 α competent cells). The cells were plated on an ampicillin-containing LB agar plate and incubated at 37°C for about 16 hours. A single *E. coli* colony was selected from this plate and the selected *E. coli* was cultured in ampicillin-containing LB medium for about 16 hours under shaking. Plasmids were extracted from the grown *E. coli* and the inserted FUT3 gene was sequenced. As a result, the sequence was identical to the reported FUT3 gene (GenBank Accession No. X53578). The obtained plasmid into which the FUT3 gene was inserted was named pFB6A/CCR3-FUT3.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 18, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

BS
--By the conventional method, genomic DNA was extracted from baculovirus, and gp64 gene was cloned. In this operation, the gene excluding the termination codon was amplified by PCR. The primers used for the PCR had restriction enzyme recognition sites. That is, the used primers were gp64F: tcgcatatggtaagcgctattgtttatat (SEQ ID NO:5) containing an added *Nde* I site and gp64R: tgcgaattcatattgtctattacggttct (SEQ ID NO:6) containing an added *Eco* RI site. The PCR product of the gp64 gene was treated with restriction enzymes *Nde* I and *Eco* RI. The plasmid used in the cloning was pFB6A. The plasmid pFB6A was also treated with *Nde* I and *Eco* RI, and the resultant was ligated with the PCR product of the gp64 gene treated with the restriction enzymes.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 21, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

BL
--For producing a fusion protein containing CCR3, CCR3 gene was cloned in pFastBac donor plasmid 1 (hereinafter referred to as "pFB1", commercially available from GibcoBRL) after changing the sequence of the multicloning site as follows. The CCR3 gene excluding the termination codon was amplified by PCR. The primers used in the PCR contained added restriction sites. That is, the primers used were CCR3FE: tcggaattcatgacaacctcactagataca (SEQ ID NO:7) containing an added *Eco* RI site, and CCR3RS: tgcgtcgaccaaacaataagagagttcc (SEQ ID NO:8) containing an added *Sal* I site. The PCR product of the CCR3 gene and the pFB1 plasmid were digested with restriction enzymes *Eco* RI and *Sal* I, and the digests were ligated by a conventional method.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B7
--To ligate N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V gene (GenBank Accession No. NM002410, hereinafter referred to as "GnTV"), which is a glycosyltransferase, to the CCR3 gene in the constructed plasmid pFB1/CCR3, GnTV gene was cloned. The GnTV was cloned from human gene (cDNA) as follows. The primers used for amplification by PCR were GnTVF: agagtcgacatggctctcttctcactccgtgg (SEQ ID NO:9) containing an added *Sal* I site and GnTVRXho: tgactcgagctataggcagctctttgc (SEQ ID NO:10) containing an added *Xho* I site. The PCR product of the GnTV gene and the plasmid pFB1/CCR3 were digested with restriction enzymes *Sal* I and *Xho* I. The digests were ligated by a conventional method and the resulting plasmid was introduced into *E. coli* cells (DH5α competent cells). The cells were plated on an ampicillin-containing LB agar plate and incubated at 37°C for about 16 hours. A single *E. coli* colony was selected from this plate and the selected *E. coli* was cultured in ampicillin-containing LB medium for about 16 hours under shaking. Plasmids were extracted from the grown *E. coli* and the inserted GnTV gene was sequenced. As a result, the sequence was identical to the reported GnTV gene (GenBank Accession No. NM002410). The obtained plasmid into which the GnTV gene was inserted was named pFB1/CCR3-GnTV.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 23, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

BS
--To ligate gp64 gene and N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V gene, which is a glycosyltransferase, for obtaining gp64-GnTV fusion protein, GnTV gene was cloned. The